



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Prof. Kellicott (holding the slide in his hand) said the slide is marked "Box B 40," and is in the custody of the Secretary, to whom requests for the loan of the slide should be made.

The individual report of Dr. Detmers was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Blackham explained that the plate was in his hands longer than it should have been, on account of sickness and the subsequent inability to use his eyes for such a purpose. Perhaps it was upon this account that he failed to see on the Fasoldt plate above 60,000 to the inch with an objective that had clearly resolved for him 120,000 lines on Nobert's plate. The 60,000 band was more difficult to resolve than the 100,000 of Nobert. Upon a question as to what seemed to be the difference in the ruling of the two plates the Doctor continued: The groove in the glass was different. In Nobert's line the furrow was even, regular and polished; in Fasoldt's not so regular nor so deep—more like a scratch; but the spaces seemed to be very regular, and the whole showed very delicate work.

The President asked if the cover was cracked when in his hands.

Dr. Blackham stated that it was his impression that it was perfect, but that Dr. Detmers wrote him immediately on receipt of the slide that the cover was broken, and that immersion fluid had run under. Further he could not answer.

Dr. Seaman said, Mr. Fasoldt furnished him with a plate and one of his vertical illuminators, and with this he could see the 80,000 band, but not the higher ones. His eyes, however, were not in good order. The lines seemed to be excellent in character and very uniformly spaced.

---

#### **REPORT OF TREASURER S. M. MOSGROVE.**

##### RECEIPTS.

1887.	
Dec. 5.	Balance cash received from Treasurer Geo. E. Fell.....
	Cash from sale of Proceedings.....
	“ received dues from members.....
	Total.....

\$392.87

19.30

671.00

\$1,083.17

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Freight, expressage and postage .....	\$43.59
Printing and lithographing.....	929.11
Sundry disbursements (see ledger).....	52.83
1889.	
Mar. 1. Balance cash on hand....	57.64
Total.....	<u>\$1,083.17</u>

## RECEIPTS.

1889.	
Mar. 1. Balance cash on hand.....	\$57.64
Cash received for advertising.....	75.00
“ “ sale of Proceedings.....	39.23
“ “ dues from members.....	230.00
Total.....	<u>\$401.87</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing Proceedings, and electrotypes.....	\$375.25
Balance cash on hand.....	26.62
Total.....	<u>\$401.87</u>
Aug. 20. Balance cash on hand turned over to C. C. Mellor, Treasurer,	\$26.62

S. M. MOSGROVE,  
*Treasurer.*

**REPORT OF WORKING SESSION.**

BY SECY. T. J. BURRILL.

The working session, with Dr. Stephen Y. Howell of Buffalo, N. Y., in charge, was held in the Buffalo Library Building the afternoon of August 22, 1889, beginning promptly at two o'clock and continuing till five. The object of this session was the practical illustration and explanation of the various methods employed by workers with the microscope, each branch of microscopical technique being presented by an expert. With the exception of Dr. McIntosh, who exhibited his solar microscope and stereopticon combination in the basement, all the workers were found in the upper reading-room.

*Tables 1 and 2.*

L. D. McIntosh, M. D., Chicago, Ill. The use of solar microscope and stereopticon combination.